Carolina Observer.

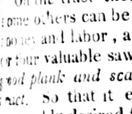
VOL. VIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C. THURSDAY, JULY 15, 1824. [NO. 371.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY THURSDAY,
BY LEMUEL BINGHAM,
AT THREE DOLLARS per annum, payable in advance.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted on the customary terms.

Just received and for sale, several neat, light, northern built GIGS.

ALSO,



Wood's PATENT PLOUGHS, different sizes, with extra castings.

C. & P. MALLETT.

June, 1824—67tf

For Sale, or Lease,

IN farmsor Lots, on accommodating Terms, a tract of rich and well timbered LAND, situate on the north-eas side of the north east branch of the Cape-Fear river and on the south-west side of Holly Shel ter creek, (both navigable for boats of burden,) in the county of New Hanover, containing 29184 acres, by survey.

Part of the abovementioned tract of Land is not inferior, in quality, to any in the state, being a luxuriantly rich and fertile soil, well adapted to the production of rice, indigo, hemp, tobacco, or clover and timothy, as it is capable of being made rich meadow with proper cultivation; and a considerable part of it is high and dry, and well fitted for the culture of corn, cotton, and small grain of every kind, as the part of it now in culture proves, as it produces, in quantity, equal to any land of the same quality in the state. Indeed, the whole tract is susceptible of being made of immense value, by industry and good husbandry, for itis uncommonly well watered, and abounds with the most valuable white and red oak, cypress, cedar, pine and other valuable timber; all of the most superior quality, and capable of furnishing an inexhaustible quantity of staves, hoop poles, scantling, plank, boards, and naval stores, peculiarly well adapted to the West India markets, to which it has a ready outlet from the river bank by Wilmington, from which it is distant but 28 miles, and to which there is a safe and bold navigation, as well by the north east branch of the Cape Fear as by Holly Shelter creek, which bounds it on the N. E. side. So that there is not in the state a tract of land combining more advantages for a trade with the West Indies, than this does; or, indeed, with any other country, or market, where lumber of every description, and naval stores, may be articles of necessity.

On the tract there are two fine mill seats, and some others can be made with a trifling expense of money and labor, and adjacent to it, there are three or four valuable saw mills, some of which *have made good plank and scantling, &c. from timber got on this tract.* So that it enjoys every facility that can be reasonably desired for manufacturing the timber into lumber fit for market, and a market can always be had at Wilmington for all articles of the kind, if the persons concerned should decline shipping on their own account to other markets.

As it presumed that no person will purchase or lease without viewing the land, a further description is deemed unnecessary. Persons wishing so to do, are respectfully referred to William Smith, Esq Register of New-Hanover county, to Joseph Lamb, Esq. former Surveyor of the said county, and to the Honorable Charles Hooks, in Duplin county, for a knowledge of the situation of the lands, and to the Register's office in the county of New Hanover, and o the Secretary of State's office, in Raleigh, for at knowledge of the title, also to the subscriber, who is ready to exhibit it, and who is authorised to treat for the sale or lease of the whole or any part of the said tract of land.

I will remark that, as a liberal credit will be given, it is possible that there has not been a prodertyoffered for sale in many years combining so many natural advantages, and holding out such a reasonable promise of giving an immense fortune to the purchaser or owner, he using only common prudence, industry and good management; for I am specially instructed, by the present owner, to say, that the shameful depredation committed on it by men whose cupidity has proved too powerful for their honesty, compels him to offer it for sale.

☞And I am also instructed to give notice, that all persons found trespassing or committing waste or spoliation on the said tract of land, or on the timber thereon, will be prosecuted with every rigor the law allows. And I am also instructed to inform the persons settled on it, that they will not be disturbed in their possession until all hope of friendly accommodation shall fail. JOHN D. DELACY,
Att'y for the heirs of J. Baker.

Note.—To save trouble, the price of the whole tract is 180,000 dollars, payable by instalments, in 12 years; the first 5 years without interest.

Raleigh, Sept. 12. 18*

For Sale,



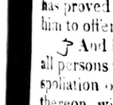
THE Plantation on which I now live, about fifteen miles from Fayetteville, on the Hillsborough road. The situation as to health, is inferior to none in the county. It is conveniently supplied with all necessary buildings. Persons wishing to purchase can call on the subscriber on the premises.

DANIEL M'LEAN.

61*

Land for Sale.

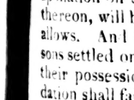
THE subscriber offers for sale the tract of LAND on which he now lives, in Chatham county, near Fox's Mills, on Deep River, containing about nine hundred acres; a considerable part of which is bottom land, of good quality, and a sufficient quantity now under fence and ready for cultivation, to employ six or eight hands to advantage.



The improvements consist of a handsome

Young Apple Orchard,

of choice, late fruit,



A comfortable DWELLING-HOUSE, and other necessary Out-houses; all of which are situated on a hill, which commands an almost entire view of the plantation, and is one of the most beautiful seats in this the county. Persons disposed to purchase, are invited to view the premises and judge for themselves. The terms of sale will be liberal and advantageous to the purchaser; who can also (if required) be accommodated with stock, of every description. Apply to the subscriber, on the premises, or, in his absence, to Archibald M'Bryde Esq.

WILLIAM L. HAYES.

Chatham County, Nov. 25.——27tf.

Committed

To the jail of this county, a negro man who calls himself Matthew Clarkson, and says he is free. That he was kidnapped by speculators in Delaware, and sold to another speculator named Samuel Scott, from whom he escaped in Rockingham county, in this state. Said negro is about five feet ten inches high, stout made, and of a dark complexion; he has a scar on his right eye, and one on his ancle bone; is about twenty-three or twenty-four years of age. The owner is hereby requested to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

SAMUEL MAULTSBY, Jailor.

April 15, 1824.—*58

HENRY W. AYER,

Commission Merchant & Auctioneer,
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

HAS taken the store lately occupied by James Seawell, Esq. in Green-st. where he respectfully tenders his services, in the above lines of business, to the merchants of Fayetteville and Wilmington, and to the public generally.

Refer to Messrs.

DUNCAN THOMPSON, STUART, BIRDSALL & Co. } *Fayetteville.*
JNO. HUSKE,
JNO. TAYLOR, R. W. BROWN, } *Wilmington, N. C.*

Fayetteville, June 17, 1824.—67tf

SPRING GOODS.

E. E. LEWIS,

HAS just received a general assortment of *SEASONABLE GOODS*, which he offers, as heretofore, at *unusually low prices.* Among which are

Calicoes, of *entire new patterns*
6-4 Cambrics, well assorted
Figured, Book, and Mull Muslins
Striped do
Muslin Robes, a great variety
Irish Linens
Blk Sinchews and Sarsnetts, Levantine, Green Florence } SILKS,
Plain and figured Crapes, and Crape Robes
Garniture Ribbons in setts, of *newest patterns*
Osnaburgs and Droghedas

ALSO,

Leghorn and Straw Bonnets, *cheap*
Bandboxes, Shaving Soap, Wool Hats, Cotton Cards, Shell, Ivory and Imitation Combs, a large assortment, at *reduced prices.*

REAL SPANISH SEGARS.

An examination of the quality and prices, is respectfully solicited, by all who are desirous of getting *good bargains.*—56*

30 Barrels cut and family Herrings,
For, sale by
M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.
March 31, 1824 56tf

Received, by the last arrivals

20 Cases of Straw Bonnets
5 do of Ladies' & Misses' Leghorn Bonnets
2 do Men's and Boy's do.
50 nests Band Boxes
And a handsome assortment of Ribbands, which are offered for sale very low.

59* ABIJAH WHITING.

10 doz. English Spades,
5 do do Shovels,
15 do Smith's Anvils,
2 casks genuine Port Wine,
3 do L. P. Maderia do
90 bags Coffee,
Just received, and for sale, by

'51 M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

FOR SALE.

3 packages DRY GOODS, assorted, suitable for a country Store. They are for sale at a low price, at twelve months' credit. JNO HUSKE.

March 4 1824.—52tf.

Cheaper than ever!

THE subscriber intending to leave this place for the North in the course of a few weeks, offers the remainder of his stock of BOOTS and SHOES, at unusual low prices

Also, on consignment,

5 cases Ladies' Straw Bonnets
50 doz. do do Bands
5 boxes cotton and wool Cards
100 boxes superior American Cigars
20 do Windsor Shaving Soap
5 doz. Shoe Blacking
5 doz. wire Sceives
50 doz. Ladies' Hair Combs, &c. &c.

A. G. DEAL.

☞All persons indebted are requested to make payment before the first of June next.

61*

Leghorn and Straw Bonnet STORE.

THE subscriber has just received, by the late arrivals,

2 cases Bolivar Leghorn Gipseys, of the latest importations and most fashionable style,
2 cases black Leghorn straw bonnets,
3 cases Misses do. do. do.
20 cases Straw Bonnets, of the latest fashions,
8 boxes Garniture Ribands,
100 nests band and packing Boxes,
40 lbs. Bonnet wire,
300 yards Straw Trimmings,
30 doz. white Cotton cord,
Silks for making and lining bonnets.

The above goods are offered at wholesale, as low as can be bought in Charleston or Petersburg. Country merchants, and all who deal in the above goods, are invited to call and examine for themselves, a few doors west of the State-House, Hay-street, Fayetteville, N. C. ABIJAH WHITING.

N.B. Straw and Leghorn Bonnets whitened, colored and pressed, and warranted to look as well as when new. 24* A. W.

100 Pieces of heavy 42 inch Cotton Bagging,
2000 bushels Liverpool Salt,
25 bags prime green Coffee,
For saleby J. HUSKE

NOTICE

THE subscriber intending to avail himself of his legal and equitable rights in certain lands lying in the counties of Cumberland, Person and Robeson, of the state of North Carolina, and against a certain Bond, which Lands and Bond were given by him to Richard S. Hackley, or his Attorney in fact, Thomas Strode, on a purchase of Florida Lands, to which said Hackley sets up a title,—takes this public method of cautioning all fair dealers, whom it may concern, against trading or negotiating in any way, for the said Lands and Bond, as he is determined to maintain and, defend his said rights in opposition to the claims of the said Hackley, or any other person claiming under him or any of his agents, attorneys or factors.

DAVID HAY.

Fayetteville. 3t70

State of North-Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, May Term, 1824.

Murdoch Martin, and Alex. M'Leod, Ex. &c. *vs.* Solomon Brewer. } Original Attachment, levied on 300 acres of land, &c.

IT is ordered, that this suit be published 6 weeks in the Carolina Observer, that the defendant may have notice, unless he appear at our next Court at the Court House in Carthage, on the third Monday in August next, and plead to issue, judgment will be entered against him agreeably to the plaintiffs' demand. CORN. DOWD, *Clk.*

6t74.

CHEAP CASH STORE.

SPRING GOODS.

THE subscribers have just received from N. York an extensive assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, which they offer for sale at a very small advance on cost, in the store lately possessed by Mr. James M'Leran, deceased.

AMONG THEIR ASSORTMENT ARE:

Extra supr. London loths and Cassimeres
Second and common do do.
Fine and low priced double milled drab Cloths
Pelisse and Habit Cloths
White, red and yellow Flannels
Real Welch do
Drapery for Table Covers
Sattinets and negro cloths
Kerseys and Planes
3, and 3½ point Blankets
Bombazetts and Bombazines
Caroline, Domestic Caroline, And Tartan } PLAIDS
Cashmere, Merino, Printed, and Cassimere } SHAWLS AND HKDFS
Canton and Nankin Crapes
Ditto Robes and Shawls
Superior black Levantines
Do do figured and striped
Do do coloured do } SILKS
Do do Italian Lustring
Silk Velvets, &c.
Cotton do.
Men's and women's blk. and col'd. worsted
do Lambs Wool
black and white Silk } Hosiery.
do do Cotton
Ladies' Kid, Silk, Beaver and Castor
Gentlemen's Buckskin, York Tan, and Silk } GLOVES.
Superior undressed Cortes Prints
3-4, 5-4, and 5-4 brown Shirtings & Sheetings
Do do bleached do do } Domestic.
4-4 and 6-4 common and superior Checks,
3-4 and 4-4 Plaids and Stripes,
3-4 Irish Linens, in whole and half pieces
3-4 do Sheetings
5-4 and 10-4 Irish Diaper
Laces and Edgings
Gimp and other Trimmings
Elegant tambour'd and sewed, Swiss, Mull and Book
Do plain do do
Cambric and Jaconet do } MUSLINS.

ALSO,

Gentlemen's Hats
Negro do.
Brussels Carpeting
Venetian do.
Twilled Cotton Bagging
Sackings and Osnaburgs
2000 pair Shoes all kinds.

Groceries.

Imperial and Gunpowder Tea
Loaf and lump Sugar
Iron and Salt
Madeira, Teneriffe, and Vin de Grave, } WINES,
Cogniac Brandy
Holland Gin
Jamaica Rum.

22* HUGH CAMPBELL & CO.

P. J. TILLINGHAST

Has on hand, received direct from the Manufacturers,

200 *c sks Cut Nails and Brads.* to wit:

d 4½*d.* 5*d.* 6*d.* 8*d.* 10*d.* 12*d.* 20*d.* 24*d.* Nails, and 4½ inch Spikes—*Also,*

6*d.* 8*d.* 10*d.* 12*d.* and 20*d.* flooring Brads, made at the Taunton Factory, Massachusetts;—which he offers for sale on accommodating terms. He will constantly keep on hand a large supply of this article. The reputation of this factory for making cut Nails of the first quality, has long been established. It is presumed they will be esteemed by those who use them equal to any made in the United States.

55*

Wool Machine Cards.

J. F. & John Lippitt,

HAVE on hand, and will keep a constant supply, of Wool Machine Cards.

January 6, 1824—.32*

The Phœnix Nail Manufacturing Company of Philadelphia,

WILL keep constantly in the hands of their agent, Duncan Thompson, in Fayetteville, a supply of their NAILS and BRADS, of all the various sizes, and of a quality inferior to none. They will be sold at the Factory prices, adding charges only.

100 kegs Nails and Brads, from the Phœnix Factory, just received and for sale, by

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

March 3, 1824.—52tf.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1824

Willie Mebane & Co. *vs.* Lynch & Cather. } Original Attachment.

IT appearing to this court, that the defendants, Lynch & Cather, are inhabitants of another state: Therefore, *Ordered,* that they be and appear before this worshipful Court, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, to replevy and plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered against them; and that publication thereof be made in the Carolina Observer, according to law.

From the Records,

JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clerk.*

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas & Quarter Sessions, March Term, 1824

Cornelius J. Tooker *vs* David Ruth. } Original Attachment.

IT appearing to this court, that the defendant, David Ruth, is an inhabitant of another state:—Therefore, *Ordered,* that he be and appear before this worshipful Court, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, on the first Monday in June next, to replevy and plead to issue, or judgment final will be entered against him; and that publication thereof be made in the Carolina Observer, according to law.

From the Records.

53 JNO. ARMSTRONG, *Clerk.*

Just Received,

AND for sale at this office, price 20 cents single a Pamphlet, entitled "An Address to the citizens of North-Carolina, on the subject of the Presidential Election."

Blanks,

OF ALL KINDS FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

Wholesale Dry Good Store.

H. BRADFORD & CO.

At their Store on Hay-Street, east end of the building formely Donaldson & McMillan's Store,

KEEP always on hand a general assortment of American and British Dry Goods, suited to the trade of this place. Having a partner in New-York, who is well acquainted with the southern trade, and as they are receiving goods by almost every arrival, they expect to keep at all times on hand, as complete an assortment of well selected Goods, in their line, as can be found in any of the southern towns.

H. B. & Co. are now opening a variety of Dry Goods. They have also just received, and intend hereafter to keep, a full supply of Fur and Wool Hats and Straw Bonnets.

They will also keep on hand, an assortment of the

Best Dutch Bolting Cloths.

*29tf

5 Barrels Train Oil, (Tanners')

For sale, by

April 14, 1824 —58 M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.



A comfortable dwelling-house on Green-street to rent. The house lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Baker, near the Court-House, has been thoroughly repaired, and will be rented on moderate terms.

Apply to DUNCAN THOMPSON.



Coppersmith's Business

STILL carried on by the subscriber, at his old stand on Hay-street. He has on hand 50 Stills of various sizes, Hatter's Kettles, Stew Pans, Tea Kettles, Coffee Pots, &c. Job work done with dispatch. He has just received from New-York a new supply of Copper and other articles in this line, all of which will be sold low for cash, or on time to responsible persons. JOHN M. DOBBIN.

ALSO FOR SALE,

Cooking Stoves, and House do.
Dagon Ploughs.

June 21, 1824.—8t75

NOTICE.

BY virtue of the authority in me vested, by the last Will and Testament of Mr. Gabriel Dubrutz, deceased, I shall offer at Public Sale, to the highest bidder, at the late residence of said deceased, in the town of Fayetteville, on Tuesday, the 20th day of July next, (and continue the sale from day to day, if necessary,) a large quantity of excellent Leather, consisting of sole, skirting, harness and upper leather; about fifty cords tan-bark, all the working tools and implements necessary for the tanning business: also, two excellent marble slabs, for dressing leather on. Likewise will be sold, or rented, the Tan-Yard lately occupied by the said deceased, and which is as well calculated for carrying on the tanning business as any in the state, having every necessary out-houses, a good two story currying shop, bark mill, &c. with a commodious lot attached thereto, containing about two acres of ground.—Also will be sold or rented a two story brick house, on the west side of Green-street, in excellent repair, calculated for a store and dwelling.

Any further particulars may be had by inquiring of Mr. John Crusoe or Mr. Charles B. Jones, Fayetteville, who are duly authorised to transact any business for me.

Terms of sale, all sums under $10, cash. For the perishable property, all sums over $10, six months' credit; purchasers giving notes with approved security, negotiable and payable at either of the Banks in Fayetteville.

On the tan-yard and brick house a credit of six, twelve, and eighteen months will be given; purchasers complying with the above terms.

DEBORAH DUBRUTZ, *Executrix.*

Fayetteville, June 11, 1824.—5t71

☞The editors of the Raleigh Register will please insert the above advertisement twice a week, until the day of sale, and forward their account to this office for payment.

Twenty Dollars Reward.



STRAYED or stolen from the subscriber, about the 6th inst. a bright sorrel HORSE, rising five years old, about fifteen hands high, a small white streak extending from his forehead down to the nose; no other marks recollected. This Horse was sold in this place by Mr. Hargrave, of Guilford county, N. C. which course it is probable he may have strayed. I will give a reward of Ten Dollars for the horse; and if stolen, Twenty Dollars for the thief.

JOHN W. SANDFORD.

Fayetteville, May 26, 1824.—64*

No Imposition.

Money will be returned, if cures are not effected according to contract.

Dr. Laland

INTENDS to remain in Fayetteville some time longer, before his return to Wilmington, so that persons labouring under chronic diseases, of which, it is believed, a great number are incurable, by immediate application to Dr. Laland, will certainly get cured of their dreadful diseases, such as cancers, ulcers, tetters, rheumatism, scurvy, dropsy, piles, fistula, scrofula, gravel, &c. He will sell the true rob *antisyphilitique,* of Monsieur Lafecteur, an infallible remedy for certain diseases, and when mercury has failed. I have used it for many years, and lately, for about two years, in Wilmington, in many cases, some of them of the worst kind, without ever doing the least injury.

Dr. Laland's *Blenorragia Composition,* a radical cure, in a short time, for that disease which is driven in the blood, and particularly when cured by the use of the Balsam of Copivia, Tolu, Peru, Styrax, Canado, or compositions of the same nature, and frequently return from the least excess, or turn into the other disease much more dangerous, which, if not stopped, will convert the loveliest person into a mass of corruption. Is there an individual who would forego such benefits, particularly when the medicine can be had at a moderate price? Also, at his office, may be had an article to prevent any injury whatever.—Several cures have been effected in this place, of cancers and ulcers, one of them on Mr. Elliot: other names can be mentioned, if required, and certificates and letters of recommendation of cures effected, in many other places of the United States, can be seen at his office.——25tf

NOTICE.

THE subscriber intending to leave this place for the North, by the 25th inst. requests those indebted to him by note or book account, to come forward and pay the same, and save costs; as all unsettled accounts and notes will be left in the hands of an officer for collection. At his departure those having any demands against me will present them, and they shall be paid at sight.

A. BAILEY.

July 7, 1824.—3t72

Tallow Wanted.

A FEW thousand pounds wanted, for which cash and a fair price, will be paid, by

WILLIAMS & FENN.

For sale, as above,

100 boxes Fayetteville Mould Candles,
20 do Bar Soap.

Fayetteville, 17th *June,* 1824.—6t72

65 kegs Cut Nails, assorted,

For sale, by

M'NEILL & KIRKLAND.

Ten Dollars Reward

WILL be paid by the subscriber to any person who will deliver to him a *WATCH,* the property of Ithiel Town, Esq. of the following description, viz: a gold patent lever, opens on the back, fine gold dial with quarter seconds, border of fine gold, and chased shell-work round the case—makers name, *Robert Roskell, Liverpool,* number not recollected: also a fine gold curb chain, of six strands.—The above reward will be paid, and no questions asked.

H. M'LAURIN.

72tf

Mr. La Taste,

RESPECTFULLY informs the inhabitants of Fayetteville, that he has removed and settled with his *family* among them, and tenders his services to them in the various branches of education he has been teaching, since the year *Eighteen Hundred.*—His long experience and success, wherever he has resided, are his recommendations. He offers to teach in private families, at his house, and at the Academy. His terms may be made known by applying at his residence, on Maiden Lane.

NOTICE.

ALL persons are cautioned against trading for a Note drawn by Chester Ingram, in favor of Dorris Stiles & Son, for eighty five Dollars, dated Southwick, Mass. October 5th, 1821; said Note having been lost, or mislaid. Any person finding the same will be rewarded by returning it to the subscriber JUSTIN L. EDWARDS.

Hamilton, Martin Co. N. C. July 1st. 1824. } 3t71—pd.

NOTICE.

TWO years since, I gave instructions in writing to my man Cato, (a carpenter) to hunt for employment, and those who wanted his service were requested to apply to me, to bargain, &c. These instructions have not been properly complied with. I hereby request the citizens of Fayetteville and others, who may wish to employ Cato, first apply to me, and make the bargain; also make payment to me or my order, otherwise not employ him.

Given under my hand, 25th June, 1824.

JESSE POTTS,

3t71

One Cent Reward.

RAN away from my employment, on the 21st instant, *Joseph Powel,* an indented apprentice to the carriage making business. He is about 18 years old, well grown, and fair complexion. This notice is to caution the public against employing or harboring him in any way, as the law will be enforced against either. The above reward will be given for his delivery to me in Raleigh, without thanks or expenses paid for the same. THOS COBBS.

Raleigh, Jan. 29, 1824.—3t71.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

SADDLERY STORE,

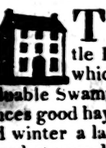
Hay-street, opposite the Mansion Hotel, Fayetteville.

THE subscribers have opened their establishment at the above place, with a large assortment of fresh Goods, consisting of Men's and Women's Saddles, of different qualities, plated and tinned Bridles, of every description; Harness, Trunks, Valices, Saddle-bags, &c. &c. Also, Saddlery, such as bits, stirrups, spurs, mouldings, spots, buckles and slides, webs, of various kinds, saddle-trees, cut tacks: Also, saddlers' leather, viz. skirting, hog skins, morocco, sheep skins, and a variety of shoe leather.

The above Goods were manufactured expressly for this market; and the subscribers flatter themselves, from their experience in the business, that their goods, on examination, will not be found inferior to any imported into or manufactured in this state; and from their manufactory in New-York will continue to receive fresh supplies during the business months, and will sell them for cash, cotton, or approved paper, as low as can be purchased in any part of the Union. JOSEPH SNIVELY & CO.

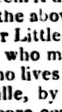
Dec. 24, 1823.—*33tf.

Valuable Lands & Mills for Sale.



THE subscriber offers for sale, 12,000 acres of Land, on Lower Little River, in Cumberland county, on which there are about 150 or 200 acres of valuable Swamp Land: a part of it is cleared and produces good hay, the rest abounds with reeds, and would winter a large stock of cattle, and could be enclosed at a small expense. The remainder of the land is covered with the best pine for lumber, &c. There are on the above lands two Saw-Mills, with two saws in each frame; both of which have been lately re-built, and are in the best order. There is a good bridge over the river at the mills. Also, some cleared ground, under good fence; a handsome garden; and the necessary buildings for carrying on the business. Oxen, timber, wheels, and the necessary tools, may be had with the mills.

Also, 1000 acres on Upper Little River, in Moore county, known by the name of the Garter Place, which is well known to be one of the most valuable tracts of land in that part of the country. It lies well, abounds with excellent springs, and a mill site within fifty yards of the houses. The whole of it is either good bottom or cotton land of a superior quality. It has a good orchard, and a large quantity of open land.



Also, one lot and the buildings thereon, situated in the town of Fayetteville, on Green street, lately occupied by Mr. Joseph Baker; and also, one lot situated on Person street, at the foot of the hill towards Campbelton.

I deem it unnecessary to be more minute in describing the above property. The Mills, Lands, &c. on Lower Little River will, in my absence, be shown to those who may wish to purchase, by Mr. Angus Kelly, who lives in the neighborhood. The lots in Fayetteville, by Mr. Duncan Thompson; and the lands in Moore county, by myself. I will sell all or any part of the above property very low, for cash, or on a liberal credit. 51tf

B. W. WILLIAMS.

POLITICAL.

NATIONAL PATRONAGE.

The course pursued by the National Intelligencer has been such as to lead to what we have expected, a partial, but probably temporary diversion of the public patronage. Its editors announced a few days ago that another paper was to be the medium for the communication of documents from the Department of State. The following article from the National Government Journal, of Saturday, 3d inst. is a fair statement of the case:

"The statement in the above article, that the National Government Journal has been chosen by the Secretary of State as *the vehicle* to the public of such official papers as are subject to the control of that Department, is not entirely correct. The necessity of resorting, at least occasionally, to some *other* vehicle than the National Intelligencer, has resulted not only from the general course of the Editors of that paper, for some time past towards the present Administration, but from the particular manner in which they thought proper, on a recent occasion, to garble the publication of the Documents relating to the Convention for the suppression of the African Slave Trade.

That Convention, forming an essential part of a great system of negociation with all the principal Powers of Europe and America, recommended by the voice, nearly unanimous, of the House of Representatives and having for its object one of the noblest purposes that ever animated the heart of man, had been concluded by virtue of instructions sanctioned by the President upon great deliberation, and with the unanimous assent of the members of his Administration. Its ratifications having met with an unexpected opposition in the Senate, the friends of the Administration, and of the measure, in that body, were desirous, after the final vote upon it had been taken, that all the Documents relating to it should be immediately laid before the public, and to that end a Resolution, removing the injunction of secrecy from their proceedings concerning it, was adopted.

The Editors of the National Intelligencer, after promising in their paper of 27th May, that THE WHOLE of the proceedings in the Senate and Documents should be given as early as practicable, commenced the publication of them the next day, but omitted all such parts of them as they were pleased to think immaterial, which omissions were immediately represented in other Prints, as *intentional suppressions by the Secretary of State*, to screen himself from exposure.

Among the omissions, were two extracts from Reports of Committees of the House of Representatives, which formed a part of the important Message of the President to the Senate, of the 21st May, 1824. The allegation for their omission, was "*want of room*"—while an editorial column of the same paper, occupying more space than the two extracts would have required, was reserved for *hearsay* statements of what had been said in the Senate *against* the Convention. It *happened*, also, that the omitted extracts bore precisely as *argument in reply to the objections*, thus sedulously displayed against the measure of the administration, upon the *only point* of importance which had labored in the Senate;—so that the whole subject went forth to the public, under the auspices of the National Intelligencer, with the whole argument against the Convention exhibited in full relief, and with the refutation of that argument omitted for want of room.

The singularity of this procedure was mentioned to the Editors of the National Intelligencer, and the concerted and elaborate efforts of other presses, to bring odium upon the administration for the negociation of this Convention, aided and abetted by their *half publication* of the documents, was noticed to themselves—They published the *immaterial* extracts, but gave no satisfactory reason for their conduct; nor has a solitary paragraph appeared in their paper either to apologize for their partial selection of the documents; or to defend the administration against the aspersions of its enemies, partly *founded on their omissions*. Nor have they to this day published in their paper more than half the documents communicated by the President to the Senate, with the convention.

Under these circumstances it became indispensible to seek some other vehicle than the National Intelligencer, for the publication of the convention and of the documents connected with it. They were accordingly, with the approbation of the President of the United States, published in the *National Government Journal*, a title which the editor of the paper had chosen to assume, but with which the Secretary of State had no more to do than with that of the National Intelligencer. That paper was selected for the publication because it was *exclusively* a compilation of public documents, and as such better suited for such publications than any miscellaneous newspaper.

From the same reason, it was also chosen for the publication of the Report of the Commissioners under the Florida Treaty. The schedule of the awards, recommended by them for publication, was immediately, upon its reception, sent to the Treasury Department, where it has been ever since in constant use for the payment of the awards. This circumstance delayed for some time the taking of the copy which the Secretary of State, when it was transmitted, had directed should be taken with a view to the publication itself. The refusal of *another* copy of these documents to the editors of the National Intelligencer, was only to spare the useless waste of time and trouble in making two manuscript copies of a voluminous public document, for one publication of it.

But while directing the publication of these documents in the National Government Journal, the Secretary of State caused the editors of the National Intelligencer to be informed, that it was not his intention to withhold entirely from them the first publication of documents in their paper. He has reserved to himself the right of publishing, with the approbation of the President, public documents under the charge of the Department of State in such paper, and in such manner, as he himself shall deem most conducive to the public service.—In the case of the documents in relation to the Convention for the suppression of the Slave trade, he was compelled to publish elsewhere, by the acts of the Editors of the National Intelligencer themselves. With regard to the documents concerning the Florida Treaty Claims, besides the peculiar fitness of publishing them in a file of public papers disconnected from any newspaper, he thought it expedient as a warning, that however the Editors of the National Intelligencer might estimate the *favor to the government*, of publishing its notices in their widely circulating Journal, they will do well hereafter to consider accuracy in the trust of publishing, as not inferior in importance to extensiveness of circulation."

PRESIDENCY.

The introductory part of the following article from the National Gazette of Philadelphia, is applicable to almost every state in the union.

From the Philadelphia Gazette, June 26,

Several correspondents have asked us why a public meeting is not called in this city, of those voters who are friendly to the choice of Mr. Adams. We do not doubt that a great majority of such of our citizens as may be truly styled "*the reading and reflecting part*" prefer Mr. Adams among the candidates for the office of President, and would give him their suffrages, were a ticket proposed for him at the election. *But they do not, generally, belong to that description of politicians who attend public meetings.* They might, however, assemble in greater numbers than the partisans of the other candidates have been able to show. Still, no advantage would be reaped for the main object. The largest and most respectable convocation here, could be of no avail, unless electors of the same sentiments should be put in nomination throughout the State. All will be well in the general result in the plurality of the States.

From the New-Haven Pilot.

Lemuel White, Rufus Hitchcock, Moses Warren, David Hill, David Keyes, Oliver Wolcott, John Swathel, and Walter Kibbie, are the Republican candidates in this state, for Electors of President and Vice President of the United States. They are all good men and true—who have stood by their country and the republican party during the restrictive system and the war, and are every way entitled to the confidence of their fellow citizens. They are practical farmers attached to the soil, and selected from the body of the people, whose wishes they will comply with, and bestow the undivided vote of this state upon JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

THE INVESTIGATION

In the case of Messrs. Crawford and Edwards has done little honor to either of these gentlemen, unless it be esteemed very daring and very creditable to expose the abuses in the Treasury under any government.—Wealth confers power, and the control and management of national funds to the amount of 20 or 30 millions a year confers influence enough to break down a common man. We ought not therefore to be surprised at the wanton persecution of Mr. Edwards ever since the first open rupture between him and Mr. Crawford. It seemed to be the determination of some men to prejudge his case and to turn public sentiment against him. And what were the facts as they appear from the documents accompanying the report?

Had not Mr. Crawford delayed a year or two to make the charge against Mr. Edwards? Did he not put it off till after Mr. E. was to have left Washington? Was there any thing manly in this? Was it right to condemn Mr. E. for a defence of his own character against an attack which appears to have been purposely deferred?—to condemn him unheard? More anon.

From the National Intelligencer, June 26.

The following copy of a letter, from the Commissioner of the General Land Office to General Rector, has been handed to us for publication, by a friend of the latter gentleman, to shew the grounds upon which he has been recently displaced from office.

General Land Office, June 24, 1824.

Sir: The President is of opinion, on full consideration of the subject, that great irregularities have prevailed, in discharge of your duties as Surveyor of the public lands in Missouri, Illinois, and Arkansas. As, however, precedents may have, in some instances, led you into error, and your character through life has been fair, he is disposed to view your conduct in the most favorable light that circumstances will permit. He nevertheless, thinks, with a view to introduce order into the administration of the Surveying Department, and a strict adherence to the injunctions of the law, in all respects, that the office should be placed in other hands; and, in consequence, I am instructed by him to inform you, that your commission is revoked.

I am, very respectfully, sir, your obedient servant, GEO. GRAHAM.

GEN. WM. RECTOR.

It is in contemplation to erect a chain bridge across the Niagara River, at the narrow strait which commences just above Queenstown.

INTELLIGENCE.

PORTUGUESE SEDITION.

Ship Windsor Castle, (Tagus) May 9th, 1824.

PORTUGUESE! Your King is not going away from you; on the contrary, he only intends to remove the fears and anxiety under which you are labouring, to re-establish public security, and to tear off the veil which as yet conceals the truth from you; certain as he is that, at his voice, all this loyal nation will unite to support the throne, and that there will be an end to the conflict of opinions, and of the passions worked up to the greatest height, which lately produced the most fatal anarchy, and which threatens Government with a complete dissolution.

My Son, the Infante Don Miguel, who had so recently covered himself with glory by his heroic undertaking.—my Son it was that urged by wicked suggestions, and misled by treacherous advice, ventured upon acts which even supposing them just and necessary, ought to have emanated from my sovereign authority, and thus encroached upon the Kingly Power which cannot be shared.

Early in the morning of the 30th April, all the troops in the capital appeared under arms, and my son was seen to leave my palace for the purpose of putting himself at their head, and without my knowledge, to order an immense number of individuals of all classes to be arrested, including the persons who held the highest situation in the state, my own ministers, and some of my chamberlains. The palace I reside in was surrounded by men in arms, or rather converted into a prison, and access to my royal person prohibited for several hours. And lastly were seen proceedings so violent that they bordered upon open rebellion, so much so that the Representatives of the Sovereigns of Europe thought themselves bound formally to protest against the violence thus offered to my royal authority.—So rash a determination which threatened the most fatal consequences, so gross an abuse of the trust which I put in my son, was accounted for, or vindicated on no other ground than the supposition of a conspiracy which, even if it had really existed, could not justify such unprecedented proceedings.

But, as I wished, cost what it might, to maintain the public tranquillity, and concord in my royal family, I thought it proper to direct by my royal decree of the 3d inst. that Judges should be appointed for the trial of the accused, and to forgive those acts in which my son had exceeded his powers in hopes that the legitimate course of law being thus re-established, the revolutionary measures would cease, and order be gradually restored. But the earnest wishes of my paternal heart were not fulfilled; far from it, individuals continued to be arrested, and orders issued in the Infante's name, many of which were signed by obscure persons who held no public situation.

Determined to put an end to these scandalous proceedings, and to the degrading encroachments made upon the royal authority to the evident injury of my loyal subjects, but unable to make my royal will known, in consequence of my being beset by the factions who led my son astray, and who had already, on the 30th of April, made an attempt upon my liberty, I resolved, in order to avoid a contest, the ultimate issue of which, however, could not be doubtful, considering the well known fidelity of the Portuguese nation,—upon going on board the British line of battle ship lying in this harbor, whither I was followed by the Representatives of the European Powers, for the purpose of frankly disclosing my disgraceful situation to my loyal subjects, and calling them, if necessary to my assistance.

Having taken the advice of my Ministers, and of persons once learned, zealous for my Royal Service, and who have the fear of God before them, I have determined to reassume the powers of Generalissimo of my Royal Armies, taking from the Infante Dn. Miguel the command in chief of the army which I had conferred upon him, and forbidding the Authorities, and all and each of my Subjects, to obey his orders, or such as may be given in his name, upon pain of being treated as Rebels to the Royal Authority which exclusively belongs to me by the grace of God.

Portuguese! Such are the first dispositions which I have made, issuing without loss of time, the requisite orders for setting at liberty the innocent persons who were involved in those arbitrary proscriptions, and for punishing those who may really prove guilty, as accomplices to the machinations of Secret Societies. My will is, that the latter should be proceeded against in strict conformity with the laws in force; and thus will virtue and loyalty be righted and crime punished.

Soldiers! I do not blame you for what you have done; you obeyed the commander whom I had given you, and thus complied with your duty.—This inexperienced Chief was involuntary driven, by perfidious advice, not at all congenial with his nature and filial obedience, to the most criminal disrespect to his father and king. I deprive him of the authority which intriguers without any public character, induced him to abuse; and I command you to acknowledge no other authority than mine, and, confining yourselves to the military duties to use the arms committed to your loyalty, for my royal service only, ever obeying the commanding officers whom I may be pleased to confirm or to appoint.

By this Proclamation I confirm in the exercise of their powers those who are invested with them, so long as I shall issue no orders to the contrary; and I command all and each of them to pay the most implicit obedience to the directions that shall be given them, in my name, by the Authorities to which you are henceforth to submit. Subjects of all classes! behave peaceably, and confidently expect from your sovereign the restoration of public tranquility, justice, and general security.

THE KING.

Liverpool, June 1.

Turkey and Greece.—The magazines at Cairo were blown up by a personal enemy of the pacha, the Mameluke chief, Ibrahim Bey, with a view of obtaining the government of Egypt and at the instigation of the Porte. Ibrahim made himself master, by *a coup de main*, of the citadel of Cairo, which commanded the city. The plague was raging violently in Alexandria, and will put a stop for a while to the exportation of cotton to Liverpool. The Wachabites, a religious sect, continued to annoy the Turks; in Albania intestine divisions prevailed, of which the Greeks were disposed to take the advantage.

The Grecian vessels were spread over the whole Mediterranean and their army is said to amount to 120,000 men, of which, one third were ready to march. The country was united, and the Turkish cabinet met with so many difficulties that there is little fear that the Turkish expedition for the reconquest of the Morea, would ever leave the Dardanelles; but the Holy Alliance had relinquished the idea of a Congress upon Grecian affairs, at the entreaty of their brother the Grand Seignior who wishes to try the effect of another campaign upon the rebels.

Algiers has not yet adjusted her dispute with England, and there was a report that the strong fortress of Ceuta had fallen into the hands of the English or Moors; another that the Neapolitans had captured an Algerine frigate, after a severe contest of an hour. An English naval officer complains that their interference in the behalf of the other powers has given the latter an advantage in the trade of the Mediterranean.

In Portugal, the sedition probably instigated by Russia had been quelled. Don Miguel has gone to England and is very penitent. The Queen had been sent to a convent to pass the remainder of her days, and there was some hope that the independence of Brazil would be recognized.

The Holy Alliance seem about to take into hand those worthy gentlemen, the Kings of Wirtemberg and Bavaria who have had the presumption to court popularity, and talk to their subjects of a constitution. We wonder if they will not extend their paternal care to North-Carolina, Rhode-Island and Virginia, since President Jefferson has recommended a Convention upon that business in Virginia.

The King of the Sandwich Islands had brought out with him the bones of the celebrated Capt. Cook. He has refused to become a member of the Holy Alliance.

In Spain, symptoms of the yellow fever had shown themselves at Valencia, where the prisons are filled with patriots.

The country was so unsettled as to renew the treaty with France for the stay of the French troops till January next.

Another reason is given, which is of more consequence to the U. States and England. It is said the French troops remain to enable Ferdinand to send an army of 36,000 men against his old provinces in America. This must amount to an interference in the quarrel by a foreign state. If it be true, and England do not strike, the U. States will.

France is again in expectation of the death of her king. Benj. Constant, an energetic defender of liberal principles has been allowed to retain his seat in the Commons, by a majority of 40 out of 332 ballots. Gen. Guillemont had gone from Toulon to Constantinople as an ambassador.

In Great Britain bank stock had fallen 10 per cent in consequence of the reduction of the interest on Exchequer Bills, and the uncertainty of politics; but the stock of the U. States is pretty good. Mexican bonds had fallen 6 per cent since the departure of Iturbide; the Greek loan was at a discount of above 10 per cent, and South American bonds were fluctuating.

The linen bounty repeal bill had passed the Commons and gone to the Lords. An entire change is proposed in the mode of marine insurance.

The present Lord Byron (lately Captain Geo. Anson Byron of the Belvidere which escaped from Com. Rodgers in 1812) dispatches the Blonde, of 46 guns to bring home the remains of the Poet. These are to be deposited in the poets corner in Westminster Abbey. The late Lord Byron has left a wife from whom he parted in 1816, and an only child, a daughter and a minor.

A mermaid with an East Indian waiter had arrived in England; and a Mr. Harris had been killed in a fall from a balloon in which he ascended with a Miss Stokes near London.

The Cotton Market had not improved. Sales at Liverpool from the 22d to the 28th of May inclusive, 6298. American was at 1-8d per pound decline.

American Stocks, May 27th. Bank shares £24 5s. or 107 dollars.

The Ashantees had not made any new intelligence in season to reach England.

Prussia had innoculated for the Kine Pock about 360,000 persons in the past year. The physicians of Berlin keep up, every 14th of May the anniversary of Dr. Jenner's great discovery.

Naples and Tunis.—A paragraph in the Boston Palladium states that a short time since the King of Naples gave to the persons in his dominions *imprisoned for political* offences the *option of either being confined for life or sent to Tunis.* They all preferred the latter, and were deported accordingly. At Tunis they were well received by the Bey; but a few days afterwards he informed the Neapolitan Consul that as it did not appear any provision had been made for the support of these people, and he could not have them left to the necessity of turning thieves, he had drawn on the Government of Naples for 10 000 ducats for their maintenance, and expected the bill would be accepted. was thought the Government, to pres peace, would pay the draft; but it may followed by others.

Washington, July

Anniversary Dinner.—We understand t General John P. Van Ness, acting in name of Committee, appointed by the c zens to make arrangements for the celeb tion for the approaching anniversary of independence, has called at the Bookst of Messrs. Davis and Force, and Pist Thompson, where subscription papers w left, and has given directions that M Ninian Edwards should not be permitt to subscribe to the dinner.—*Nat. Jour.*

From the Washington Republican, July We are requested to publish the follo ing:

To Messrs. T. CARBERRY & JOSEPH GALES, J Washington, 3d J

Gentlemen: Upon a printed invitati signed by you, we have subscribed o names, for attendance at a dinner at M Williamson's Hotel on the 5th inst. in cel bration of the anniversary of our nation independence. We find it stated in one the public journals of this morning, th one of the members of the committee arrangements has called at the place where the subscription papers for the di ner had been deposited, and, in the nam of the Committee, has directed that if M Ninian Edwards should apply there to j this celebration of the festival, his subscri tion should not be admitted.

Our attendance at the dinner, after th notice, would justly be considered as equi alent to an assent, on our part, to this e clusion.

The character and conduct of Mr. E wards being before the nation, upon the r port of the committee of the House Representatives yet to be acted upon the House, we should consider it incon patible with our duties as publick servant as well as with the principles of common justice, to participate in an act which w think would in no event, be justifiable be fore a final decision *upon the investigatio* We request you, therefore, to consider thi as notice that we have withdrawn our sub scriptions for attendance at the dinner.

We are, very respectfully, gentlemen your obd't serv'ts.

JOHN Q. ADAMS,
J. C. CALHOUN,
JOHN McLEAN.

The Secretary of the Navy and the Attor ney General, not having expected to be i the city have not subscribed to the dinner We are authorized to say, that if the At torney General had received a simila invitation, and had subscribed, he would now have joined in the above letter.

From the Washington City Gazette, of July 3d

We are authorized and requested by th Committee of arrangements for the cele bration of the Anniversary of independence to say, that the publication in the National Journal was unauthorised by them or an one of them, and that nothing will be wan ting on their part to make the Public Din ner on the occasion, a National Festival, di vested of all reference to party politics.

Hudson River.—The regular fare on board of the North-River steam boats from New-York to Albany, is reduced to five dollars; and on the days on which both the Olive Branch and an old line boat make the trip, the fare of the latter is but TWO DOLLARS! This will be fine for travellers, but we fear our friends the proprietors will not realize much from it. It will be travelling too cheap!

Surgical Operation.—The operation of *laryngotomy* was successfully performed at Plattsburg, a few days ago, by Dr. I. H. Patchen, on the person of Franklin Bromley, of Peru, who was suffocated by receiving a bean in his windpipe. By inflating his lungs, the use of volatiles and friction, he revived and breathed through a tube and aperture in the larynx, for nearly three days, when the bean was extracted, and the wound closed and healed, and after a little hoarseness the parts perfectly restored to their functions. *N. Y. Statesman.*

EXPORTS OF OUR COTTON CLOTH.

Extracts of letters from gentlemen in South America, to their friends in Wilmington, Delaware, dated Monte Video, May 6, 1824.

The British Consuls General and Vice Consuls have arrived and distributed themselves in the different ports, even to Lima and Peru.

The arrival of our Minister, the appointment of Consuls by England, and the establishment of regular Packets, together with the favorable sentiments expressed in Parliament, towards the Independence of South America, has raised the spirits of the Patriots, and they will I think do well. There have been two ships lost in this river—I think both from Baltimore: one with 5000 bbls. and the other 4300 bbls. flour; this article keeps at about 10 dollars a board, and will continue in demand if the market is not overstocked—at least till the next harvest—say December.

The article of coarse cotton shirting is in constant demand here—and if the manufacturers will be faithful and honest in making them good, they may monopolize the market; English and India will not sell while American, *good*, is in the market—But I have seen some of an ordinary quality here, which were likely to injure the credit of that article. In a little time if the Manufactures will be careful, and the Merchants act fair and honestly in selecting *good goods*, instead of cheap and ordinary, all that can be made of these cotton shirtings, called here "*lensos*" will find a ready sale among the country people, for they seem to like nothing so well for sheets, trowsers, shirts, towels, tablecloths, &c.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

THURSDAY MORNING, JULY 15, 1824.

The Anniversary of our Independence has been celebrated throughout the country with more than usual demonstrations of joy; and with that ardor of feeling which exerts so salutary an influence in inculcating the principles of patriotism upon the minds of the rising generation. The festival is well calculated to inspire a love of liberty, and ought ever to be religiously observed. Our readers will not suppose it was neglected here. There were the usual parades, processions, dinners and orations; but as we were unable at the time to appear in public, and no one of the several dining parties has communicated the toasts, we do not have it in our power to lay a sketch of them before our readers.

Murder by Runaways.—We understand that three persons of the patrol near Bladen in endeavoring to put an end to a negro carousal four or five nights since, had an encounter with three runaway negroes, in which one of the patrol, and one of the blacks were killed.

One of the three runaways, an outlaw by the name of Jack, who belonged to Col. Andrews of Bladen, was attacked by one of the patrol, and turned upon the assailant with a long knife. The patrol received a wound or two, and then wresting the knife from the outlaw, gave him a mortal wound; but was him. self shot dead by another of the runaways. The two blacks escaped.

ORNAMENTAL SHADES.

Of all the projects for internal improvement none strikes us as more feasible or grateful than the one to plant rows of shade trees each side of our streets. The houses of Fayette are in general well protected by dark green foliage from the intensity of the sun's rays; and if the side walks were made as delightful as the shaded piazza, how much it would contribute to health, beauty, fragrance and all the comforts of life. A trifling effort, a small expence, might produce a very beneficial change.

It is perhaps a little matter; but little matters are the very things which promote our comforts or produce our pains; and the vegetable world is not too insignificant to engage attention in other places. It was stated a short time since that there were more than 15,000 tulips in the highest bloom and perfection at the Linnæn Garden in New-York; and among them above 300 of the finest varieties known in Europe. In the same garden the collection of roses exceeds 500 varieties, and comprises all those kinds of dark purple which are denominated *Black Roses* in Europe: it embraces also the Blush and white moss, and about twenty varieties of the Chinese monthly rose. A number of new varieties it is said have been produced by an artificial mixture of the pollen of several of the finest species. In this favored land of Flora, these new species rival the splendor of the exotics which have been sought with so much avidity in the eastern hemisphere.

But what is more to our purpose, shade trees adorn and shelter the public walks in many places. In New-Orleans, there are now upwards of two thousand ornamental trees planted in four rows around the city for the comfort of the citizens. Among them they reckon the live oak; but we need not go for examples to such a distance, nor to such a climate as that of New Orleans. Nearer home we might find one congenial to our own.

The Raleigh Register of the 13th speaks of shade trees as a protection from lightning.

U. S. LOANS.

William H. Crawford, Secretary of the Treasury, gives notice, that Books would be opened at the Treasury Office, Washington, 1st of July, and continue open to the 1st of October, for the exchange of stocks bearing an interest of 4½ per cent. Certificates are to be surrendered at the time of subscribing, by proprietors or their attorneys. The old stocks to be sunk by the present loan, amount to twenty three millions and a half of dollars, in 6 per cents of 1813.

The Edwardsville Spectator mentions the fact of three families, with slaves, having passed through that place, *from* Missouri on their way *to* Kentucky or Tennessee. This circumstance is said not to be novel, but to have frequently occurred within a year or two past. The reason assigned is, that the *climate of Missouri is too cold for the profitable employment of slaves.*

These facts confirm what was repeatedly urged during the discussion of the proposed restriction upon slavery in the state of Missouri viz: that the climate and soil of Missouri impose as positive a restriction on the employment of slaves as any legal provision could effect. North and West of the line which bounds the successful cultivation of sugar, rice, cotton, and tobacco, slave labor will always be a tax rather than a profit to the proprietor. It will not long continue to be employed where it ceases to be profitable. This has been realized in the Eastern states, where slavery formerly prevailed, and being first greatly diminshed by the exportation of slaves to the South, was finally abolished by setting free all who should thereafter arrive at a certain age, &c. In Delaware, Maryland, and part of Virginia, this process has evidently commenced, and the number of slaves is diminishing, by their transportation to the South, where their labor is more valuable.

Liverpool, June 3.—The stock of cotton in the kingdom is about 80,000 bales less than on the 1st January. The arrival of the New-York packet of May 1st this morning gives a prospect of a rise to 9d for good Uplands.

LIVELY TRAVELLING.

From the New-York Evening Post.

O! what a row; what a rumpus and a riot.—The Olive Branch and Kent, alias the old line and opposition, alias the monopoly and free trade and coaster's rights, alias regular nomination and the people's ticket, left-here yesterday morning in company for Albany, each boat "crowded to overflow."

An hour before the appointed time of sailing, the note of preparation was struck, and such another din of bells, hautboys, French horns, and speaking trumpets, wrangling, bustling, clinking and clanking, was never heard. The hundreds on board, the thousands on the wharf; carmen, bales and boxes; horses, carts and bugles; bells, out runners and boats; nay, the world itself appeared to be under the all-powerful influence of steam. Do you go to Albany, Sir? Will you take the Olive Branch Sir? This way sir—this way, sir—stand clear—clear the road—I spoke to him first—clear out—mind the gangway—mind your business—Puff goes the steam—smoke that fellow—I shall be killed—oh! I'm dead—All hum, buz, rattle, pine smoke, bell ringing, and steam.

A passage to Albany—the pleasure of a crowded cabin—and all this bell ringing and music, for *the small sum of two dollars!* Who would not, under such circumstances, go to ALBANY.

A HANDSOME COMPLIMENT.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in London, dated April 27, 1824, to his friend in Philadelphia.

"I look at the United States en masse and at their government as a whole, and then I say there is less opportunity for the exertion of individual cupidity:—less revenue to be plundered; fewer means of plundering—no privileged orders—no King—no Feudal Aristocracy—no Boroughmongering Parliament—no established Church—no Dungeoning for printing the truth—no Standing army to cut you down at your own doors. In the absence of all these things and a multitude of other enormous evils, I say *that if your admirable republic was not in existence, Mankind would be in hopeless, irremediable slavery.* Intellect would be extinguished and knowledge and talents proscribed. Your government is the sheet anchor of the human race, and it will hold against all storms."

DIED,

On Friday the 2d inst. of pulmonary consumption Mr. Peter Smith, principal clerk in the Branch of the State Bank at this place, aged 38 years. His character was marked by scrupulous integrity and uniform correctness—kind and obliging to his friends, generous and lenient to those who had no particular claims upon his favour.

At the residence of his father, Alex. M'Alister, Esq. in this county, on the 11th inst. Cole M'Alister, aged 14 years. When the aged sink into the tomb we bow with submission to inevitable destiny; but when a son, the fondest hope of his devoted parents, one who had been reared with the most pleasing anticipations, is snatched to the grave in the spring tide of youth and vigor, where shall the bursting heart of an affectionate father and tender mother find consolation—"whom the Lord loveth he chasteneth."

U. S. Bank Notes, and Drafts on the North, for sale by

DUNCAN THOMPSON.

2w

Cheap Family Bibles,

Just received, and for sale at the following prices:

No. 1,	at - - - -	$3 00
2,	with plates, - -	3 50
3,	with Apocripha,	3 50
4,	with do. and plates,	4 00
5,	- - - - -	4 00
6,	fine paper, - -	5 00
7,	with Apocripha, -	5 00
8,	with do. and plates,	6 00

Together with a general assortment of Books and Stationary. J. HADLOCK.

3t73

The Subscriber

HAS just received from New-York, six separate assortments of *DRY GOODS*, particularly calculated for Country Stores, which are for sale upon accommodating terms.

ALSO,

100 kegs of White Lead in Oil,
25 kegs assorted Cut Nails.

JNO. HUSKE.

July 7, 1824.—4t73

The subscriber has left his notes and accounts in the hands of Mr. James P. Brownlow, who is duly authorized to settle the same.

AUGUSTUS G. DEAL.

Fayetteville, July 12, 1824.—*71

The subscriber intending to be absent from Fayetteville for some weeks, has appointed John Armstrong, Esq. his attorney during his absence. Mr. George Fletcher will attend to all business connected with his Cabinet Maker's shop.

DUNCAN M'NEILL.

July 9, 1824.—3t73

I, the subscriber, have appointed Mr. Hugh MacLaurin my true and lawful attorney during my absence. ITHIEL TOWN.

Fayetteville, June 26, 1824.—3w

New Barber Shop,

OPPOSITE THE MANSION HOTEL.

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the citizens of Fayetteville, that he has opened a *BARBER SHOP*, on Hay-street, immediately opposite the Mansion Hotel, and respectfully solicits the patronage of the public. He hopes by a strict attention to his business in all its branches, and by a continual desire to please, that his services may not go unrewarded.

JOSEPH HOSTLER.

July 15, 1824.—3t73

NOTICE.

THE subscriber will attend at his Office on Gillespie street, on Saturday, the 17th inst. also on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday, the 26th, 27th and 28th inst. for the purpose of receiving the lists of taxable property for the Town and District of Fayetteville. Those interested will do well to attend to this notice, as all who do not give in their lists on or before the last date above mentioned, will be returned as unlisted, and consequently subject to a double tax. D. OCHILTREE, *J. P.*

July 7, 1824.—2w

PRICES CURRENT.

Corrected weekly, by a Committee of Merchants.

MERCHANDISE.	*Qua'ty rated.*	*From* D.	C.	*To* D.	C.
Beef, Fresh in Market	lb.		4		5
Beef, Northern -	bbl.	7	50	8	00
Brandy, Cogniac, -	gallon.	1	25	1	50
Apple, in dem'd -	do.		50		55
Peach, -	do.		55		60
Bacon, - - -	lb.		9		10
Beeswax, - -	do.		31		32
Butter, - - -	do		10		15
Bagging (abundant) -	yard,		25		28
Coffee, Prime Green, -	lb.		22		23
2d & 3d qual. -	do		20		22
Candles, Mould, -	do		12		12½
Spermaceti, -	do				34
Cotton, -	do		14		15¼
Corn, - - -	bushel		42		45
Copperas - -	lb.		3½		4
Flax - - -	do		15		18
Flaxseed, Rough, -	bushel		75		80
Flour, Fine, -	barrel.	4			
Superfine, -	do	4	25		50
Fish, Herrings -	do	5	00		
Mullet -	do	6	00		
Feathers - -	lb.		35		
Gin, Holland, -	gallon,		90	1	25
Country, - -	do		43		45
Ginger -	lb.		6		10
Glass, Amer. 8 by 10 -	50 feet	4	00	5	00
10 by 12 -	do	5	00	6	00
Bottles -	groce		11		12
Hides, Buenos Ayres, -	lb.				
West India, -	do				
Iron, - - -	100 lb.	4½	00	5	00
Indigo, Bengal -	lb.	3	00		
Flotant -	do	3	00		
Lime, - - -	cask,	2	50	3	00
Lard - -	lb.		7		8
Leather, Skirting -	100 lb.	3	50		
Sole -	gallon,		26		28
Bridle -	lb.	2	50	3	00
Lead, Bar -	do		7	7	50
Logwood - -	do				
Molasses, -	piece,	1	40		
Nutmegs -	do		60		65
Nails, Cut, Assorted -	1000	1	50	2	00
Wrought -	bush		30		35
Nankeens, Blue -	barrel.	20	00	25	00
Yellow -	gallon.		90	1	00
Shingles -	barrel.	11	00	13	00
Oats, -	dozen,	3	50		
Oil, Curriers -	do	2	50	3	00
Linseed -	lb.		24		25
Pork - -	do		25		26
Porter London, -	ton	7	50	10	00
Philadelphia, -	Keg,	8	00		
Pepper, - -	do	5		7	50
Pimento, - -	do	3	50	4	00
Plaster Paris, -	do	2	00	2	80
Powder, Duponts, -	do	2	50		
Others, -	gallon,		80	1	00
Paints, White Lead -	do		70		80
Spanish Brown -	do		42½		45
Yellow Ochre -	100 lb.	3	50	4	00
Rum, Jamaica, -	box,	2	50	3	50
Wind. Island. -	lb.		2		6
New-England, -	Bag,	2	75	3	
Rice, - - -	100 lb.	9	50	10	50
Raisins - -	do	8	50	9	
Rags - - -	lb.		17		19
Shot, - - -	bush.		80		85
Sugar, Mus. Prime, -	do		70		80
Common, -	do				
Loaf, -	lb.		25		30
Salt, Liverpool, -	do		7½		8
Turks Island, -	do		8		9
St. Ubes, &c. -	do		16		17
Salts, Epsom -	do		17		18
Glauber -	do		12½		20
Steel, American -	do		6		
E. Blistered -	do	1	50	1	75
German -	do	1	20	1	2[illegible]
Salt-Petre -	100 lb.	3		3	75
Tallow, -	do	5	00	20	
Tea, Imp. and Gunp. -	box	15	00	16	00
Hyson, -	lb.		65		
Tobacco, Leaf, -	bush.		80		
Manufactured, -	gallon,		30		32½
Tin, ⅓ x -	do	2	50	4	
Verdigrs, -	do	1	25	1	50
Wheat, - -	do	1	25	1	50
Whiskey, - -	do	2	00	3	25
Wine, Madeira, L. P. -	do		80		
Sicily Madeira, -					
Teneriffe, -					
Port,					
Malaga -					

THE FAYETTEVILLE

WEEKLY GLEANER.

IT is with no small diffidence that I again obtrude myself on the public notice. That careless confidence with which I issued proposals to establish a new press in this town, has, by the distinguished favor with which it has been received, ceased longer to exist; and the liveliest gratitude *for* that favor by which I have been so highly honored, has stimulated me to deserve the confidence which has been thus reposed—but which at first I was somewhat doubtful of obtaining.

A newspaper after the plan contained in the prospectus of the Gleaner, being intimately connected with the various interests of the community, cannot but be as generally approved of, as it is eagerly sought for, and must necessarily receive that liberal co-operation which an intelligent people is always willing to bestow. I assure my friends and the public that the project has been thoroughly weighed, and will be prosecuted to the utmost possible extent.

The subscribers, therefore, to the proposed journal, are respectfully informed that owing to the impracticability of making those arrangements which were originally contemplated, the first number of the Gleaner will not be issued before the 20th Oct. next. Those who have subscriptions are requested to retain them until the 10th of that month, then to be forwarded *by mail*, addressed to me at this place.

B. H. Talbot.

July 16.

TAN-YARD, for Sale or Lease.

THE subscriber wishing to close his business in this place, will sell, or lease for any number of years, his Tan-Yard and Plantation. The Tan-yard adjoins this town, and has at this time twenty-nine vats in operation, with sufficient suitable space for sinking any number that may be desired, supplied by a never failing stream of water. The surrounding country abounds in all the variety of oak, which produces the best quality of bark for tanning leather, of which there is a large quantity on the land. Attached to the tan-yard are the necessary buildings for carrying on every branch of the business completely, with a cast-iron bark mill for one horse, which is capable of grinding one cord of bark a day. I will sell along with the tan-yard any quantity of land, from ten to four hundred and eighty acres, forty acres of which are cleared and now in a state of cultivation. The land in point of quality is equal to any upland in this state, and is particularly adapted to the production of corn and cotton.

The above advantages, when combined with the healthiness of the place, must render it a very desirable situation for any person disposed to engage in that line of business. As it is presumed that no person will purchase or lease without viewing the premises, a further description is deemed unnecessary. For terms, which will be very accommodating, apply to the subscriber near Laurel Hill, Richmond county, or to Mr. Neill MacLaurin, his agent at this place.

DUNCAN MACLAURIN.

Wadesborough, N. C. July 6, 1824.—71-ic3wtf

Post-Office, Fayetteville, July 5, 1824.

LETTERS

On hand this day, any of which running until the 1st October, will then be forwarded to the General Post-Office as dead letters:

A.

Dr. S. Allfriend, 3.
John Atkins,
Jonathan Averett,
John Averett.

B.

Mary Blue,
William Barret,
Wm. P. Byrd,
L. Bethune,
Chelly Branch,
John Butler,
Danl. Bass, 2.
Norman Barns, 2.
Fredk. Bruce,
Saml. Banton,
Thos. Bell,
Benj. Brickle,
Nath. Bayne,
Nancy Bennet,

C.

Archd. Cameron,
Elisha Clark,
Gilbert Clark,
Alex. Carwell,
Alex. Campbell,
Duncan Colquhoun 2,
Archd. Colquhoun,
B. Caraway
Elizabeth Cowell,
Alex. Clark, jr.
John Clark,
James Clark,
David Carson.

D.

Joseph Dyer,
M. J. De Rosset,
Cyrus Dearborn,
Isaac Daniel,
John Douglass,
Wm. Dawkins,
Wm. Delves,
Mary Ann Dudley,
Wm. E. Drummond.

E.

Alex. Exum,
Jonathan Evans, jr.
John Edwards,
Josiah Evans.

F.

Allen Fleming,
Martha Flack 2,
Angus Finlayson,
Frances Fulmore,
Frank Fowler,
Laurence Fields, 2.

G.

Theophilus Guy,
James Gibbs 3,
James Guild,
J. T. Gilmore,
Joseph Gordon,
Hugh Gilmore 2.

H.

Jacob Harris 2,
Mary Harrison,
Mr. Hatton,
Wm. Hutchison,
George Holmes,
Charles Hall,
George Hardaway,
Gabriel Holmes, jr.
R. D. Hepburn 3,
David Hughs,
John Harris,
Isom Holt,
Steph. Hollingsworth
John Hopkins,
Charles Hollan.

J—I.

John Johnson, sen.
Maria Johnson,
Chals. H. Johnson,
James Johnson 2,
Alfred Johnson,
Elizabeth Johnson,
Laten Johnson,
Sarah Jones,
John J. Jones,
Nancy Jones,
Louis Jones,
Samuel Ingram,
Ann Ingram.

K.

Richard Kelly,
Elizabeth Kelly,
Susan King,
Michael King.

L.

Alex. Levy,
Benj. Locke,
Dr. Laland,
Hellen L. Lewis,
John Lewis,
Lucius Loomis,
Mr. Laisney,
Alex. Lamon 2,
James Lightfoot,
Joseph Lanton.

M.

Effie Munroe,
Neil Munroe,
Daniel Munroe,
Fredk. Miller,
Saml. Maultsby 2,
Abm. Molton,
Wm. Maxwell,
Celia Myroven,
Stephen Massey,
Saml. Minns 2,
Wm. Magee,
Henry Mitchell,
John Mullins.

M'K.

Dugald M'Phail,
John M'Intosh,
Archd. M'Neill,
Malcom M'Neill,
Hector M'Neill,
Alex. M'Donald,
Hugh M'Cranie,
M. M'Pherson,
Wm. M'Gee,
Archd. M'Millan,
Donald M'Crummen,
Archd. M'Duffy 2,
Daniel M'Donald 2,
M'Rae & Shepperd,
John M'Lauchlin,
Murdoch M'Rae,
Neil M'Naughton,
Alex. M'Kray,
Daniel M'Leod,
Neil M'Leod,
Ann M'Iver,
Edw. M'Kay,
Catharine M'Lean,
Duncan M'Neill,
Daniel M'Lean.

N.

W. Nichols,
John Newbury.

O.

Mereday Odum.

P.

Daniel Page 3,
Dr. Pope,
Lauchlin Phillips,
Dr. Danl. Parker,
Thomas Pierce,
Malcom Purcell,
Saml. Phares 2,
Isaac Phares 2,
Cato Potts,
Sidney Porter,
Joseph Porter,
Henry Potter,
Matthew Parham.

R.

John Ray,
Angus Ray,
Jane Ray 2,
Eliza Robison,
Wallace Rust,
Margaret Revels,
John Ray,
Francis Reston,
Thomas Russ,
Celia Russel.

S.

Malcom Shaw,
David Smith 3,
Wm. Stephens,
Angus Stewart,
Helen P. Salter,
George W. Stickney,
Robert Smith,
David D. Salmon 2,
Lewis E. Stubbs,
Wm. Smith 2,
Morris Smith,
John B. Stratton,
Daniel Smith, jr. 2,
John Simmons,
John Stuart.

T.

Wm. Tams,
C. J. Tooker,
John Tolar,
Joseph Tames,
John Thompson,
James Thagard,
David Terry,
Daniel Thompson,
Jeremiah Tindell,
Daniel Turner,
W. A. G. Thompson,
Daniel Terrell.

V.

Ezekiel Van,
Mary Urquhart,
James Van,
Geo. O'Van Amringe.

W.

Edward Webster,
Mary Wilson,
E. A. Westbrook,
Edmond Warner,
Henry Warrick,
Wm. G. Webb,
Wm. Wilder—230.

3wt72

JOHN MACRAE, *P. M.*

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having received letters of administration with the will annexed, upon the estate of William Russel, Sen. dec'd. at June term, 1824, of Cumberland County Court, requests all persons having claims upon the same, to present them within the time prescribed by law, or he will plead the act of 1789, on bar thereof, and those indebted to said estate to make immediate payment.

NEAL BEARD, *Adm'r. with the Will annex'd.*

July 3, 1824.

On the 24th day of July inst. the subscriber will offer for sale at the Town House in Fayetteville, between the hours of 10 and 4 o'clock, in pursuance of said will, all the lots of land that belonged to his testator in Campbelton or Lower Fayetteville, and also all the land owned by him near Council Hall; and at the same time he will sell a valuable cow and calf and a feather bed, and furniture. Terms of sale, bonds with approved security, at six months credit.

NEAL BEARD, *Adm'r. with the Will annex'd.*

July 3, 1824.—3t72

Sheriff Deeds, for sale at this Office.

PROPOSALS

TO purchase the Stock held by the Cape-Fear Navigation Company in the Cape-Fear Steam Boat Company, consisting of one hundred and thirty-two shares will be received by John Crusoe, Esq. Treasurer. ROBERT STRANGE, *Pres'dt.*

July 7, 1824.

Sheriff's Sale.

WILL be sold, on Monday, the 6th day of September next, at the Court-House in Fayetteville, between the legal hours, the following pieces or parcels of Land, lying and being in the county of Cumberland, or so much thereof as will satisfy the tax due thereon, with costs of advertising, for the year 1822:

One lot of land improved, Mason streeta nd Raiford's lane, listed by John Burklow, tax 8.
One do do 48 acres near town, joining Weeks, listed by same, tax 96
One do do near Averasborough, listed by same, tax 16
One lot in town, improved dwelling, North-st. listed by B. Burklow, tax 48
One do do do Maiden lane, listed by John Campbell, tax 96
One do do unimproved, Hillsboro'-st. listed by same, tax 8
One do do formerly Cameron's, Hay-st. joining Tillinghast, listed by John Evans; tax 6
One do do 40 by 100 feet, Cool Spring street, formerly Newby's, listed by same; tax 32
One do 2-5 of an acre, Moore and Orange sts. listed by same; tax 3
One do with an old house, Rowan-st. listed by Jacob Eddy; tax 32
One tract of land of 409 acres, near town, saw mill, &c. &c. listed by John Ellis; tax 3 20
One do do 200 do called Lord's tract, listed by do tax 1 28
One do do 200 do one half the M'Intyre place, listed by do. tax 64
One do do 200 do M'Kay's creek, listed by do. tax 64
One do do 640 do Grey's creek, listed by do. tax 1 2
One lot in town, joins Hugh Campbell, Hay-st. listed by do. tax 96
One do ¼ acre, Mallett's pond, listed by do. tax 16
One do with stable, Canal-st. listed by do. tax 16
One do with house, joins Chisholm, Old-st. listed by do. tax 32
One do in Campbelton, improved, No 13; listed by T. Garner; tax 32
One do improved, Cool Spring-st. listed by Ephram Hammonds; tax 3 20
One do barber's shop, Danl. M'Neill's, Bow-st. listed by E. Hammonds; tax 64
One-third of a lot, stables, &c. Broadfoot's lane, listed by same; tax 16
One piece of land, 100 acres, Black river; listed by same; tax 16
One lot ¼ acre, Campbelton, blank No. listed by Catherine Livingston; tax 64
One lot of land, 1200 acres, on Little Rockfish, listed by Alex. M'Queen; tax 1 92
One do do 209 do Horser's creek, listed by same; tax 8
One lot 18¾ acres, improved, Russell st. listed by Wm. Russell; jr. tax 2 56
One do ¼ do No. 15, Campbelton; listed by same; tax 1 28
One do unimproved, No. 5, Campbelton; listed by do. tax 8
One piece of land of 300 acres, unimproved, Rockfish; listed by do. tax 48
One do 89½ do between Buckhead and Blount's creek; listed by do. tax 28
One lot improved, formerly occupied by T. D. Burch, Green-st. listed by G. Robins; tax 1 92
One do 60 feet front, joins Candle Factory, Meeting-st. listed by same; tax 16
One do 7 acres, Jug Factory, foot of Hay-mount; listed by do. tax 1 92
One do 130 feet front, near gallows, Hay-mount; listed by do. tax 3
One piece of land of 68 acres, Murchison's road, occupied by S. Fort; listed by do. tax 64
One lot improved, Grove-st. dwelling &c. listed by James Stewart; tax 64
One lot do near Methodist Church; listed by Wm. Tootle; tax 64
Two lots improved, Campbelton, No. 94 & 95; listed by James Vann; tax 1 28
One lot unimproved, No. 96, Campbleton; listed by do. tax 16
One do 6½ acres, improved dwelling, &c. North street; listed by Nancy Walker; tax 1 28
One piece of land of 50 acres, two miles from town, listed by same; tax 32
One lot improved, former residence of William Warden; listed by W. Warden; tax 2 56
One do 3½ acres improved, north of Ramsay's-st. listed by Elizabeth Windham; tax 1 28
One piece of land of 82 acres on Long Branch, joins D. Cullnath; listed by Ephraim Cullnath; tax 1 00
One do 200 do on Sandy creek, joins Autery M'Millan; listed by Luke Hails, tax 32
One piece of land of 140 acres, joins Rich'd. Bass; listed by John Bass; tax 11
One do 100 do Black river, listed by Hugh Bain; tax 16
One do 100 do in swamp, joins Henry King; listed by John Culbreath; tax 1 60
One do 250 do on Black river, listed by John Umphry; tax 64
One do 265 do do do listed by Rachael Umphry; tax 1 69
One do 100 do Black river, listed by Leonard Holton; tax 8
One do 740 do Piney Woods, listed by David Howie; tax 2 37
One do 242 do Flat Swamp, David Howie for Moses Cox; tax 3 20
One do 210 do Piney Woods, on Turkey pirch, listed by same for same; tax 32
One lot of 9 1-10 acres, Hay-mount in town of Fayetteville, listed by same; tax 32
One piece of land of 235 acres on Flat Swamp, same for Jas. J. Cole; tax 3 20
One do 216 do Piney Woods, Flea Hill, listed by same; tax 32
One lot of 9¼ acres on Hay-mount, in town of Fayetteville, listed by do for do. tax 32
One piece of land 50 7-10 do of swamp and piney woods; David Howie for Jas. Bell & wife; tax 32
One do 50 7-10 do joins Archd. Holmes, same for Weeks & Thos. Parker; tax 32
One do 520 do joins Thomas Murphey, listed by Lewis Jones; tax 9 98
One do 105 do Robt. Campbell, listed by same; tax 33
One do 250 do Gaul Berry, listed by do. tax 80
One do 50 do johns J. Wright; listed by Hugh Wright; tax 8

The following is returned as unlisted, and subject to double tax

One lot on Hillsboro'-st. supposed to belong to James Burnet; tax 32
One lot with brick house above Nott's Tin shop; supposed to belong to R. Burnham; tax 96
One do 33 feet front, former residence of J. Y. Green, North-st, formerly listed by J. Y. Green; tax 64
One do unimproved, joins the above; formerly listed by same; tax 8
One do with brick house on Hay-st. N. side, formerly listed by Charles H. Johnston; tax 3 20
One do with old house, Maiden lane; formerly listed by Danl. M'Iver; tax 1 12
Two-thirds of lot, Broadfoot's lane, E. Hammonds' stables; formerly listed by Danl. M'Neill; tax 64
One do improved, Mumford-st. supposed to belong to Peggy Martin; tax 64

ALEX. M'KAY, *late Sher'ff.*

Blank Deeds for sale at this Office.

POETRY.

No loose or wanton, though a wand'ring Muse.

The following is a translation from an ancient Spanish Poem, which, says the Edinburg Review, is surpassed by nothing which we are acquainted with in the Spanish Language, except the Odes of Luis de Leon:

O! let the soul its slumber break,
Arouse its senses and awake,
To see how soon
Life, with its glories, glides away,
And the stern footstep of decay
Comes stealing on.

How pleasure, like the passing wind,
Blows by, and leaves us nought behind,
But grief at last;
How still our present happiness
Seems to the wayward fancy, less
Than what is past.

And while we eye the rolling tide,
Down which our flying minutes glide
Away so fast;
Let us the present hour employ,
And deem each future dream of joy
Already past.

Let no vain hope deceive the mind—
No happier let us hope to find
To-morrow than to-day;
Our golden dreams of yore were bright,
Like them the present shall delight,
Like them decay.

Our lives like hasting streams must be,
That into one engulphing sea
Are doomed to fall;
The Sea of Death, whose waves roll on,
O'er king and kingdom, crown and throne,
And swallow all.

Alike the river's lordly tide,
Alike the humble rivlets glide
To that sad wave;
Death levels poverty and pride,
And rich and poor sleep side by side
Within the grave.

* * * * * * *

Our birth is but a starting place,
Life is the running of the race,
And death the goal;
The e all our steps at last are brought,
That path alone, of all unsought,
Is found of all.

Say then how poor and little worth,
Are all those glittering toys of earth,
That lure us here;
Dreams of a sleep that death must break,
Alas! before it bids us wake,
Ye disppear.

Long ere the damps of death can blight,
The cheek's pure glow of red and white
Hath passed away;
Youth smiled and all was heavenly fair,
Age came and laid his finger there,
And where are they?

Where are the strength that mock'd decay,
The step that rose so light and gay,
The heart's elithe tone!—
The strength is gone, the step is slow,
And joy grows weariness and wo
When age comes on.

From the Nantucket Inquirer.

The other
Day, my boy, *ætatis* 4, stood looking out of
Window at the weather—
When sud enly he gave a shout of
Dolorous import! "Mother,"
Quoth he, "somebody's going to die!"
Why?
"The *Doctor's* just gone by!"

SELECTIONS,
LITERARY, RELIGIOUS, &c.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE

MR J. P COBBETT'S RIDE IN FRANCE.

We cannot think, however, that France is the better for not possessing the race of *gentlemen armers*, who abound in England, and have chiefly contributed to the acknowledged superiority of the agriculture of the latter country, and the pre-eminent beauty of its landscape. The want of them in France explains in part the oft n related difference as to equipages on the roads of the two countries, which is alluded to in this paragraph of Mr. C.:

"The greater part of the travellers that I have met on my way from Calais to Paris, and thence towards Lyons, have been English people, excepting those who travel by diligence or coach. By travellers I mean persons travelling in their own carriages. I have seen a great many English people travelling with fine English carriages and horses; but very few of the French have I seen with any thing like an equipage. Within the city of Paris even there are very few persons that ride in their carriages compared to what there are in London."

The laborer in France, according to Mr Cobbet, earns from 15 to 30 sous per day, the employer generally finding him in food. The price of a good farmer s horse is from 200 to 300 francs—40 to 60 dollars; and of a good cow, from 12 to 15 dollars. Household manufactures are common among the peasantry. Their *wooden* shoes, Mr. Cobbett represents as lighter, very little less stiff, and a better security against wet, than the *nailed* shoes of the British laborer. The French h thinks, are much more gentle in their treat ment of tame animals, than his own countrymen. The driving of horses in Paris might have supplied him with an exception. He states that a great many of the old castles and fine country houses in France, are now tumbling to pieces for want of somebody to inhabit them. This is but an equivocal sign of prosperity. If the French have the privilege of killing *game*, there is another kind of liberty, of which they would appear, from the following anecdote, to be sadly deprived:

"At Tours," says Mr. C. "I went to get my passport signed in such a way as to allow me to go to England by the way of Calais. I had to wait for some time in the Police Office. While I sat there, a woman, amongst other persons, came into the office, and upon being asked by one of the clerks what she wanted approached towards him, holding out *a little book*. The clerk took hold of the book, and leaned back in his chair to read. It did not strike me what could be the meaning of this; but I observed that the women eyed him with great anxiety. The clerk looked through the book for some time without saying any thing; but by and by, all of a sudden, giving a start, and darting an indignant look at the woman, he exclaimed, 'What, madam! hope for permission to publish a book like this? *Politics* in *love-songs*. Here madam, take away your book, sing of *love*, madam, as much as you please; but of *politics* you must not sing.' The case appeared to be this—The woman sold *song books*, and came in compliance with that part of the laws of France which guards against 'the licentiousness of the press,' to have the song book in question examined, previous to her begining to publish it; and it was the discovery of some rhyme which made rather too free with a forbidden subject that caused this officer to indulge in those vehemently loyal expressions, which terrified the poor woman, and which gave me a much more correct idea than I had before, of *the state of the press* in France."

The French government, however, might have more reason to dread disloyal or liberal *songs* than any other species of suspicious publications. It is a well known exclamation—"*let me make the ballads of a nation!*"—in reference to exciting or swaying the feelings and understandings of the multitude. The recent refusal of the Lord Chamberlain in London to allow Mr. Shee's new tragedy of *Alasco* to be acted, because it contained sentences which might be quoted or held to be levelled against the spirit and system of the Holy Alliance, bears as arbitrary and *Legitimate* a character as the conduct of the French police-clerk.

The bread that the country people eat in France is made in great part of rye. It sells for about 2 sous the pound; 'but,' says Mr. Cobbett, "it is more wholesome food than the whitest of our baker's bread in England. There are no *drugs* put into the bread in France, neither in the towns nor in the country places, as far as I can find out." In the province of Maine, Indian corn is a product and yields about 100 bushels on ground nearly equal to an English acre. The people, according to Mr. C. use it only in the fatting of pigs, for which pupose it is considered there as the best of food. It is of the largest size. Mr. C. acknowledges that there are "a good many beggars in France;" but he adds that he had not seen more of them in the country parts of France than he should have seen in England had he been travelling there along the same distance of high road. He did not encounter as many in Paris as are met in London, and he found these differences between the French and English beggars- that a large portion of the latter are persons neither aged nor infirm, while the former are almost all old, or in some way incapable of earning a livelihood—and that the majority of the mendicants in England beg because they cannot get employment; but those in France because they are not fit to be employed. "It is the state of society in England which causes the asking of alms, while in France it is inability in the individual to render society any service." The distinction would be important, were it real Laziness, vice and the frequent *lucrativeness* of the trade, and a bad system of poor laws, make the beggar in England, as often as the difficulty of procuring work; and, considering the unrivalled activity and extent of the various branches of industry in that country, we must presume that employment is at least as readily to be found as in France, there being at the same time, no material difference in the density of the population. Both countries are infested with mendicity to a dreadful degree, and in the worst form; and on the whole, the bulk of the people, and the lower orders, are much below the mass of Americans in physical prosperity, personal respectability and cultivated intelligence. The French peasantry, though amiable, cheerful and not deficient in natural parts, live in a grovelling way, are wretchedly illiterate, wholly ignorant of public affairs, and mere *materials* for the government.

Gas Light.—A Gas Light Company is formed in New-York, and pipes have been laid to furnish a specimen of the light. The experiment of lighting was tried in Franklin-square and appears to have answered the most sanguine expectations. The New-York Statesman anticipates the lighting of the whole city with Gas in a very short time.

THE FINE ARTS.

Extracts from a discourse delivered before a society in New-York by Mr. Verplanck.

Let us pass on to the sister Art of Painting. Why should I expatiate on the uses and charms of that, with which all who hear me must be familiar? It is so intimately connected with the elegant literature, the general cultivation, and even the amusements of our times, that those who have no practical skill in it, and who have never seen any original work of the very great masters, have some understanding of its theory, and through conversation, books, engravings, and copies, know and feel much of the extent and majesty of its powers.

It is a natural and universal language, the language of description through the eye, in its elements common to all mankind, but susceptible of an indefinite and never ending improvement, as it becomes instructed by close observation, disciplined by practice, judged of by a quick natural sense of the beautiful or the grand, elevated by moral dignity of thought, or animated by deep intensity of feeling.—Through the senses it awakens the imagination, and by her aid, reanimates the dead, arts over before us the great deeds of history, realizes to our eyes the brightest visions of poetry, and can transfer to a few feet of canvass the unbounded vastness of nature's scenes, the cheering breath of her airs and heavens, her changes of season, and "glad vicissitudes of night and day."

Many of us have admired, and all of us have heard and read of the chaste beauties, the expressive and varied dignity, and matchless graces of Raffaelle—the richness, the truth, the magick of Rembrandt's colouring—the Elysian and ever verdant imagination of Claude, combining all that is venerable or grand in antiquity or architecture, in poetry or mythology, with all that is most bright and beautiful in nature.

In all this, what is there but the triumph of Mind? It is the separating of that which is excellent, and fair, and durable, and universally true, from that which is little, and temporary, and accidental. It is the stripping off from the forms of matter, the grossness of sense, and investing them with the dignity of intellect and the expression of sentiment.

Can we then, as Americans, be content to look with indifference upon the progress of such an art? Can we coolly say, "All this is well for Europe, for the adorning of courts and palaces, for the amusement of Princes, or to enable wealth and luxury, wearied out with their own existence, to fill up the languid pauses of life with new gratifications?" O, not so.—Nothing is unworthy or unfitting the attention of a free and wise people, which can afford scope for the employment of talent or can adorn and gladden life.

But Painting becomes public and national, when it is employed in perpetuating the expression of the mind speaking in the features of the brave, the good, the truly great—of these whose valour made us free, or by whose wisdom we may become wise; of the heroes of our own country, of the patriots of our own history, of the sages and men of genius of all countries, who have left us those works, which form the intellectual patrimony of civilized man—of the heroes of humanity, of the benefactors of the human race. Then it becomes, indeed, a teacher of morality; it assists in the education of our youth; it gives form and life to their abstract perceptions of duty or excellence; and, in a free State and a moral community, where the arts are thus made the handmaids of virtue, when the imagination of the young patriot calls up the sacred image of his country, it comes surrounded with the venerable forms of the wisest and best of her sons.

I will remember the vivid impression which was produced upon my own mind several years ago, when I first saw the University of Oxford. The quiet grandeur and pomp of literary ease which are there displayed, did not wholly disarm that dislike, which I could not help feeling towards an establishment which, with so much learning and so much real talent, had for the last century, in its public and academic capacity, done so very little for the improvement of education, and had so long been the sanctuary of unworthy prejudices, and the solid barrier against liberal principles. But, when I beheld her halls and chapels, filled with the monuments, and statues, and pictures, of the illustrious men who had been educated in her several Colleges; when I saw the walls covered with the portraits of those great scholars and eloquent divines, whose doctrines are taught, or whose works are daily consulted by the clergy of all sects in our wide Republic—of the statesmen and Judges, whose opinions and decisions are every day cited as authorities at our Bar and in our legislative Bodies—of the poets and orators, whose works form the study of our youth and the amusement of our leisure, I could not but confess that the young man who lived and studied in such a presence, must be dull and brutal indeed, if he was not sometimes roused into aspirations after excellence, *if the countenances of the great men which looked down upon him, did not sometimes fill his soul with generous thoughts and high contemplations.*

THE ROOT ARACACHA.

Letter from Dr. Mitchell to the Messrs. Princes, of Flushing, relative to the introduction of the famous South American plant, called *Aracacha*. It ought to be read with an uncommon degree of interest.

"*New-York, June* 24, 1824.

Gentlemen—After several disappointments, and repeated, I may almost say, unwearied exertions, I this moment get possession of a box sent me by my correspondent, H. M. Mitchell, of Caraccas, containing roots of the famous South American plant called *Aracacha*. *The root is esculent; and reported to be more palatable, nutricious and productive than the potatoe.* Its native soil is the region around Bogota; which is so high above the level of the ocean, in the middle Andes, as to correspond with our middle latitudes hereabouts. By the delay of the voyage, the dampness of the packing, and perhaps other causes, all the roots my friend had forwarded, were found to be rotten except two. These are sound and in a vegetating condition precious survivors of the surrounding mortality!

The Baron de Shack wrote me they *were the food of the rich as well as the poor;* of the lordly master and of his humble slave. He also stated, that this extraordinary vegetable is a species of *Convolvulus!* Living plants will be forwarded by him from the Island of Trinidad, if required.

But we now possess them. These specimens are consigned to your care, from considerations of personal regard, and from a persuasion they will derive from your skill and means, the best chance of growing, and producing seed.

Take them under your special protection, *as I believe them the only ones that have ever reached these shores.*

SAMUEL L. MITCHELL."

CHANGES SUDDEN AND GRADUAL.

"You are wrong to rejoice at this scene; (the first meeting of the states general in France) it is the prelude of great disasters to France and to us," said Madame de Montmorth to Madame de Stael.

The changes of science and civilization as in the cases of the steam boat and illuminating gas are kind and gradual; but those of war and revolution, and violent politics are sudden and productive of evil. Mr. Randolph has made the following comparison of them in his speech on the tariff:

In all beneficial changes in the natural world—and the sentiment is illustrated by one of the most beautiful effusions of imagination and genius that I ever read—in all those changes, which are the work of an all wise, all-seeing and superintending providence, as in the insensible gradation by which the infant bud expands into manhood, and from manhood to senility; or, if you will, to caducity itself—*you find nature never working but by gradual and imperceptible changes:* you cannot see the object move, but take your eye from it for a while, and, like the index of that clock, you can see that it has moved. The old proverb says, God works good, and always by degrees. The devil, on the other hand, is bent on mischief, and always in a hurry. *He* cannot stay: his object is mischief, which can best be effected suddenly, and he must be gone to work elsewhere.

HUMOUR.

Within the limit of becoming mirth.

MIRTH AND MELANCHOLY.

Nature hath fram'd strange fellows in her time:
Some that will evermore peep through their eyes,
And laugh, like parrots, at a bag-piper;
And other of such vinegar aspect,
That they'll not show their teeth in way of smile.
SHAKSPEARE.

Mr Curran cross-examining a tailor—Upon your oath, sir, where did this conversation happen? "In the back parlor of my shop, my cutting room." Wl at were you then about yourself." Walking about." "Aye just taking a stroll in your cabbage garden.

Curran's ruling passion was his joke. in his last illness, his physician observing, in the morning, that he seemed to cough with more difficulty, he answered, That is rather surprising, as *I have been practising all night.*

Some time ago, the clerk of one of the Chapels of Birmingham, previous to the commencement of the service, dirtied his hand, by putting some coals on the fire, and unconsciously rubbing his face, besmeared it so as to resemble the son of Vulcan. He turned into the reading desk, where he naturally attracted much attention, which was considerably increased when he gave the first line of the hymn, "Behold the brightness of my face."—The congregation could no longer hold their gravity, and an involuntary laugh burst from every corner of the Chapel.

An old city humorist being told that Dr. ——, the physician was dead, exclaimed, Good! I am always glad to hear of a doctor's death; *it saves so many lives.*"

Dr. Glover of Ireland rendered a man who was hung in Dublin, the doubtful favor of restoring him to life. The fellow plagued him ever afterwards, always begging, and telling the Doctor, when he appeared angry, that "as *his honor had brought him into the world again, he was bound to support him.*"

At a ball given at Turin, a Mademoiselle Allessi, in dancing, trod on the Emperor Napoleon's foot; he retired exclaiming "Ah Mademoiselle, you force me to treat!"—"For the first time then," was the ready reply.

A *sweep* passing yesterday through Bread street, St. Gilcs, was annoyed by a coalheaver's boy, and on being asked why he did not show fight? answered—"Sweeps *don't dirt their hands with coal porters.*"

MORAL.

To form the manners, and to mend the heart.

LIFE AND GOODNESS.

Long life is not very desirable. We live, however, let us therefore do good; in which we have bright encouragement that our labour will not be lost.

Were it certain that the longer we live the wiser we become and happier, then indeed a long life would be desirable: but since, on the contrary, our mental strength decays and our enjoyments of every kind not only sink and cease, but diseases and sorrows come in place of them, if a man wish is wise, it is surely the wish that he should go away, unshaken by years, unoppressed by griefs, and undespoiled of his better faculties.

To a man whose affections are confined to the private and domestic circle—to a man who has no other pleasures than the gratification of his appetites, the cheerfulness of sunny skies, the excitement of conviviality and the sympathies of friends, this is a natural and consistent wish: when his vigor has decayed, his appetites palled, and his friends have sunk away in death, what remains for him here?

Lusisti satis, edisti satis, atque bibisti,
Tempus abire tibi est.—

But inasmuch as a large proportion of us are destined to pass through this gradual decay—inasmuch as death is not always, and where we are fettered with duties to others—ought not always, to be present at our call, it becomes of the last importance to all of us, *to cultivate and expand to the utmost the public and social affections. Let a man do this, let him take a lively interest in the improvement of his species at large,* contributing to it according to such power as nature has given him, and he may sustain with equanimity the loss of kinsfolks and acquaintance—death hath no more dominion over him—years may roll on—external senses may decay, but so long as he retain eyes to see or ears to hear, a newspaper, the most exciting, the most certain, and the most desirable of all enjoyments, still remains; above all, at the present season, when every hour teems with inventions that seem to place no limits to the power and pleasure of man—when we ride upon the wind and walk upon the wave—when from Chili to Mexico, from Athens to Ostend, the whole human race bursting from the fetters which have so long enthralled its understanding, is preparing to hurl destruction on the tyrants who would perpetuate its chains—at such a season, even the aged and infirm might pray for the longest protraction of their span, if it were only to witness the events of the coming hour, and like the Seer on Pisgah's height, to catch one view of the glories and happiness which Time is preparing for posterity.

Of all the sources of animation and interest which are open to man, that which we have here disclosed is the most extensive, the most durable, and the least destructible by external accidents; alloyed, however, with evil as all human enjoyments are, subject, as are all human speculations, to unavoidable crosses, neither is this one altogether exempt from the common lot. There have been cases in which for a time the prospects of improvement have been hidden by thick darkness—in which the human race has seemed to retrograde,—and even the sanguine have almost ceased to hope: fortunately these periods have been few, and at distant intervals; from the beginning of the world to the present day, the lot of mankind has been progressively inproving, and as improvement seems to have the faculty of multiplying itself in a kind of geometrical proportion, they who have seen the first strides of the present century, are above all, entitled to pass on to their sleep in the confident hope of a brilliant and happy future.

SPIRIT OF DEVOTION.

His late Majesty, George 3d. it is well known possessed a *devotional spirit, and was always happy when he could converse with pious and pious people on subjects of experimental religion.* The following Anecdote, though traditional, is so much in harmony with that fact, and with some other anecdotes we have merely related, that we are persuaded it will be read with much pleasure.

The king had heard of a poor man at Windsor who had occasionally a *prayer meeting* at his house. He one day disguised himself, and went to the door to inquire as to the nature of the meeting, and to ask permission to attend. The poor man not knowing his illustrious visiter, supposed him to be a person under a concern about his immortal interests, and asked him in: he then conversed with him on the great subject of religion, with which the King was much pleased, and asked if he might come again; this being agreed to, His Majesty repeated his visit, until one day while the King was there, one of his attendants came to the door with a loud rap, and asked if his Majesty was there? to which the man innocently replied, "No;" on going in, he informed his visiter of the singular inquiry, and His Majesty explained the whole affair; thanked the good man for his kind attention and advice, and told him that as he was now found out, he could no more enjoy his company but must bid him farewell.

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